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No 268.

A Vindication *of a* Paper *published in the* Daily Gazetteer *of* April *the* 15*th, from the Charge of* Insulting *the Dissenters, and treating them like* Knaves *and* Hypocrites.

Am I therefore become your Enemy, because I tell you the Truth?

THE *Craftsman* of last *Saturday*, after the publishing of a Letter sign'd, *An unbiass'd Englishman*, wherein the Letter-writer, in a most stupid and unintelligible manner, pretends to answer a Paper publish'd in the *Gazetteer* of *April* the 7th, —— proceeds to make some Remarks of his own upon another Paper publish'd in the *Gazetteer* of the 15th of *April*, intitled, *A serious Expostulation with the Dissenters, concerning their present Temper and Behaviour.*

'IN this Paper (says this Writer) the Dissenters are 'insulted; ——— they are treated like Knaves and 'Hypocrites, ——— and us'd with the utmost Con-'tempt.'

IT might reasonably have been expected, that in order to support this Charge, this Writer would have brought some Quotations out of that Paper. But this he has wisely declined, and has contented himself with saying in general, ——

'THAT the Dissenters are represented as a Body of 'Men, who are always ready to conform Occasionally, 'when Interest requires it; and therefore the Repeal of 'the Test is said to be only a Punctilio of Honour, 'upon which they insist without any Reason.' Their common Plea of *Natural Rights*, upon which they chiefly built their Claim to the Repeal, is here called Absurd; and they are set upon the same Foot with *Papists*, as equally wishing the Destruction of the establish'd Religion. Nay, they are even stigmatized by one of the strongest Inuendos, as a Set of People, who have no Sincere and Christian Regard for the Protestant Cause itself.

THE Author of a *Serious Expostulation with the Dissenters, &c.* has not said one Word, that carries the least Insult, the least Contempt of the Dissenters, or that in the least tends to treat them like Knaves and Hypocrites.

THE Design of that Paper was manifestly no other than this, —— to convince the Dissenters, how imprudent a Step it was in them to apply to Parliament for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; when, not only in the Reason and Nature of the Thing, but even from their own Confession, they had not the least Prospect of Success: —— To shew them, how little Reason they had either to desire the Repeal of those Acts, since by the Confession of their warmest Advocates, very few, if any, among them are excluded from what they call their *Natural Rights*; or to complain of any Persons for not exerting themselves to have those Acts repealed, when it was manifestly a Thing impossible to be effected, and when no Promise had been made them, that they would endeavour it; —— and in the last Place, to lay before them, what Madness it was to declare, as some of them had done, that they would unite themselves for the future with the open and avowed Enemies to all Religious and Civil Liberty.

THIS was the Substance of that *Expostulation:* In which there was not one harsh, or severe, or angry Expression used towards them.

WHERE now is the *Insult* of this? Or how is this treating them with *Contempt*, or like *Knaves* and *Hypocrites?*

So far from it, that I cannot see, how it was possible to treat them in a more friendly and affectionate Way.

IT was only expostulating with them in the most serious and tender Manner, desiring them to consider of their present Temper and Behaviour, what might be the Consequences, not only to themselves, but to the Peace and Welfare of the Nation in general, if they should act according to their Threatenings.

IS this treating them with *Contempt?* No surely. It was acknowledging, as strong as Words can do it, —— that they are so *considerable a Body* of Men, that it is in their Power to do the greatest Disservice to the Protestant Cause in general, and to the happy Establishment of it in this Nation.

AND I think myself justified in repeating, ——— 'That, if they do not act in perfect Harmony and 'Concert with the present *Administration*, they must 'unavoidably bring themselves and their Posterity into 'the same slavish State, from which the Toleration set 'them free.'

IN a Word, the Author of the *Expostulation, &c.* has only stated the Facts, *viz.* the Behaviour of the Dissenters at and since the late General Election; —— the Conduct of the Ministry, and of the Tory Party towards them; —— the Disposition of Parties in general towards them; ——— and the Confession of their warmest Advocates concerning what Numbers among them are excluded from Civil Offices.

IF the Facts are true, —— and if such Consequences follow from them, as are not very agreeable to the Dissenters, —— How is the Author of the *Expostulation, &c.* to be blamed for it?

THUS for Instance. The Writer in the *Craftsman* charges the Author of the *Expostulation*, ——— 'with 'representing the Dissenters as a Body of Men, who 'are always ready to conform occasionally, when In-'terest requires it; and therefore the Repeal of the Test 'is said to be only a Punctilio of Honour, upon which 'they insist without any Reason.'

THE Truth of this Fact stands thus:

THE Author of the *Expostulation, &c.* produced a Passage from the most learned and able Champion that undertook the Defence of the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, in his Treatise, call'd, *The Corporation and Test Acts shewn to be of no Importance to the Church of England*, —— in order to convince the Dissenters, what little Cause they have to complain of those Acts not being repealed.

THE Passage was this:

'IT is known, that among the richer Sort of Dis-'senters, there are very few, who do not Occasionally 'conform, and qualify themselves for Places.'

THIS ingenious Advocate of the Dissenters had said the same Thing in other Words, in a former Treatise which he published, call'd, *The Reasonableness of applying for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* His Words are, —— 'That among the Nobility there are 'no Dissenters, and among the Gentry but very few.'

THUS then the Case stands.

THE Dissenters complain, ——— 'That they are 'excluded Civil Offices, that is, Offices of Profit, and 'Trust, and Power, because the Corporation and Test 'Acts are not repealed.'

THE Author of the *Expostulation, &c.* to shew them how little Reason they have to make this Complaint, produces that Passage from their ablest Champion; — 'That there are very few, among the richer Sort of 'Dissenters, who do not Occasionally conform, and 'qualify themselves for Offices.'.

IF this be true, ——— is not the Cause of Complaint entirely removed? If all, who are capable of Offices, or would be promoted to Offices, do Occasionally conform, and qualify themselves for Offices, what Occasion of Complaint, that these Acts are not repealed? Or how are the Dissenters excluded Civil Offices?

IF this be the Fact; ——— is not the Author of the *Expostulation, &c.* justified in saying, ——— 'That 'what the Dissenters have been contending for, is no 'more than a mere Punctilio, a Point of Honour, that 'their Religion is not intitled to the same Privileges 'and Advantages with the Established Church?'

Is this representing the Dissenters as a Body of Men, who are always ready to conform Occasionally, when their Interest requires it? Nothing less. It is only arguing, that upon a Supposition it is true, what the Author of *The Corporation and Test Acts of no Importance to the Church of England*, lays down, ——— 'That 'all the richer Sort of Dissenters occasionally conform 'to qualify themselves for Offices.' ——— The Dissenters in contending for the Repeal of those Acts, are really contending about a mere *Punctilio*, a *Shadow*; when, by the Confession of their ablest Champion, they enjoy the *Substance*, though those Acts stand unrepealed; that is, every Man, who is capable of any Office of Profit, or Power, or Trust, is always ready to conform, Occasionally, in order to qualify himself for such Office.

THE Writer in the *Craftsman* therefore acted very *wisely*, or very *knavishly*, to represent the Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. as saying what he never said, and then to charge him with representing the Dissenters as a Body of Men, who have no Regard but to their own Interest.

IF any one is to be charged with 'representing the 'Dissenters as a Body of Men, who are always ready 'to conform occasionally, when Interest requires it,' — it is their Advocate, the Author of *the Corporation and Test Acts of no Importance to the Church of England*, who has expresly said, —— 'That it is well known 'the richer Sort among the Dissenters do occasionally 'conform to qualify themselves for Offices.'

THE Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. neither asserts any thing concerning the occasional Conformity of the Dissenters, nor for what Reasons they do occasionally conform; he only says, —— that if it be true that they do thus occasionally conform, they have no just Cause of Complaint that these Acts are not repealed.

ANOTHER Charge brought by the Writer in the *Craftsman* against the Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. is, —— 'That he calls their common Plea of *natural* 'Rights, upon which they chiefly build their Claim to 'the Repeal, *absurd*.'

HE did so; and he is not ashamed still to assert, that the Plea of *natural Rights* for admitting Dissenters into Offices, is the most *absurd Stuff* that ever was advanced, and what, I believe, the Advocates for the Dissenters are pretty well convinced and ashamed of, and glad to give up, and have no more said about it.

BUT is it not a little unaccountable to hear this Writer vindicating the Plea of *natural Rights*, who, but a few Weeks ago (I can't be certain as to the particular *Craftsman*, for I really don't keep those idle Papers by me) ridiculed Mr. *Osborn* for making use of this Plea of *natural Rights?* —— But I am told the good Man is lately pretty much impaired in his *Memory*; and for that Reason he is to be forgiven.

ANOTHER Charge brought against the Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. is, —— 'That he sets the Dissen-'ters upon the same Foot with the *Papists*, as equally 'wishing the Destruction of the Established Religion.'

IT is very true, he does set them upon the same Foot in this *single* Point; and can any sober Man doubt, —— or is there one sober Dissenter who will deny, that he does not wish, that *Presbytery* were the Established Religion of this Nation?

I am sure if this Writer will deny this, he plainly represents the Dissenters as a Body of Men, who separate from the *Church of England* because their *Interest* requires it, unless he will suppose it to be true, what it is the Height of Absurdity and Contradiction to suppose, —— that any Man can be *sincere* in his Religion, and not *wish* that Religion were the Established Religion.

THE last Charge brought against the Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. is, —— 'That the Dissenters are 'stigmatized, by one of the strongest Inuendoes, as a 'Set of People, who have no sincere and Christian 'Regard for the Protestant Cause itself.'

WHAT this Writer means 'by stigmatizing them by 'one of the strongest Inuendoes,' —— I do not comprehend.

THE Fact stands thus:

THE Dissenters, in a Paper they delivered to the Members of the House of Commons, at the Time of their Application for the Repeal, declared, —— 'That 'they would assist those, and those only, at all Elec-'tions for the future, without Distinction of Parties, 'or any Consideration whether they were Friends to 'Civil and Religious Liberty, or not, who should assist 'them to the Repeal of the Test.'

THIS the Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. puts them in mind of, and then expostulates with them in the following Words, ——— 'Let the whole World, ——— 'let all the Reformed Churches judge what a sincere 'and Christian Regard you express for the Protestant 'Cause, when you declare, that you will unite your-'selves with Men, whom you confess, whom you have 'had sufficient Experience of, ——— that they are 'avowed Enemies to all Religious Liberty.'

WHAT Inuendo is here thrown out, ——— 'That the Dissenters have no sincere and Christian 'Regard for the Protestant Cause?'

THE Author of the *Expostulation*, &c. tells them

very plainly and expreſly, and not by *Inuendo*, —— ‘ That, if they adhere to this wild and extravagant ‘ Reſolution, they plainly manifeſt to all the World, ‘ that they have no ſincere or Chriſtian Regard for the ‘ Proteſtant Cauſe.’

How is this ſtigmatizing them by *Inuendo?* Or is it not true, —— that, if they aſſiſt thoſe Men, whom they confeſs to be avowed Enemies to all Religious Liberty, they declare by this, that they will have no Regard to the Proteſtant Cauſe?

This is the heavy Charge brought againſt the Paper publiſhed in the *Gazetteer* of *April* the 15th. But what pitiful *Nibling* is this at a Paper, which this Writer in the *Craftſman* was wiſer than to pretend to give a *diſtinct* Anſwer to?

That Paper contains nothing but the moſt mild, calm, and friendly *Expoſtulation* with the Diſſenters, intreating them to conſider ſeriouſly their own Intereſt in particular, and the Interſt of this Nation, and of the Proteſtant Cauſe in general.

This is what the Writer in the *Craftſman* calls *inſulting* them; and another of the ſame *Fraternity*, in the *Old Whig*, calls it *bullying* them.

Something, it ſeems, was judged neceſſary to be ſaid to that Paper, not by Way of *Anſwer* to it, but to keep *alive* the Reſentment of the Diſſenters. For this Reaſon it is, that theſe *Incendiaries* call upon the Diſſenters, —— ‘ What, Gentlemen, you will ‘ not ſuffer yourſelves to be *bullied* and *inſulted!*’

When I defy them to produce one Expreſſion, or one Word, out of that Paper, that bears the leaſt Mark, or ſhews the leaſt Inclination or Deſign in the Author, to *bully* or *inſult* the Diſſenters.

The Writer in the *Craftſman* before me, concludes with obſerving, —— ‘ That the Diſſenters have not ‘ only been tricked, *perfidiouſly* tricked, by the *Honour-* ‘ *able Gentleman* himſelf, but made the Laughing- ‘ Stock of the loweſt of his Creatures and Hirelings.’

This Writer, about a Month ago, publiſhed a Paper in the *Craftſman*, on purpoſe to prove the *Honourable Gentleman* guilty of Perfidy towards the Diſſenters. To which he received a full Anſwer in the *Gazetteer* of *April* the 7th. Inſtead of making any Reply to this, he finds it much eaſier, and more for his Reputation, to fling *Dirt* and call *Names*; his conſtant Refuge when he has nothing elſe to ſay.

What Pains does the good Man take to raiſe a Flame and a Civil War in his own Country? ‘ The ‘ Diſſenters, *ſays he*, have been bullied, inſulted, ‘ tricked, perfidiouſly tricked, by the *Honourable* ‘ *Gentleman* himſelf, and made the Laughing-Stock of ‘ the loweſt of his Creatures and Hirelings.’

Let us now ſuppoſe this *incendiary Speech* to be true, what would he infer from hence? Or what are the Meaſures he would excite the Diſſenters to take? Let him but declare this, —— and then it will be ſeen who the Perſons are that *trick, perfidiouſly* trick, *and make a Laughing-Stock* of *them*; —— thoſe who endeavour to prevail with them to lay aſide all Reſentment, even if they had juſt Cauſe of Reſentment, for the Good of themſelves, and of the Community; —— or thoſe who would falſly perſuade them, that they are bullied, inſulted, tricked, perfidiouſly tricked, and made the Laughing-Stock of the loweſt Creatures, and moſt abandoned Hirelings, in order to excite them to act a Part, which muſt unavoidably involve their Country in ſuch Confuſion and Diſturbances, of which no Man can pretend to ſay what may be the Conſequences.

Dublin, April 27. Laſt Saturday there was a Meeting of the Guild, where above a hundred and fifty eminent Merchants were preſent. The Occaſion of their Meeting was to draw up a Petition to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Council againſt lowering the Coin, and among other Reaſons, for the following one, That it would be a Cauſe (by leſſening the Exchange) to make the Abſentees live with better Advantage in England. Among the reſt the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, appeared there as a Member of the Guild, and Part of what he ſaid, we are told, was to the following Purpoſe.

Gentlemen,

‘ I Beg you will conſider, and very well weigh in ‘ your Hearts what I am going to ſay, and what I ‘ have often ſaid before in other Companies. There ‘ are ſeveral Bodies of Men, among whom the Power ‘ of this Kingdom is divided; firſt, the Lord Lieute- ‘ nant, Lords Juſtices and Council; next to theſe my ‘ Lords the Biſhops; there is likewiſe my Lord High ‘ Chancellor, and my Lords the Judges of the Land; ‘ with other eminent Perſons in the Law, who have ‘ Employments and great Salaries annexed. To theſe ‘ muſt be added the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, ‘ with all their Under-Officers; and laſtly, their Ho- ‘ nours of the Army of all Degrees. Now, Gentle- ‘ men, I beg you again to conſider, that none of theſe ‘ Perſons above named, can ever ſuffer the Loſs of one ‘ Farthing, by all the Miſeries under which the King- ‘ dom groans at preſent. For, firſt, until the King- ‘ dom be intirely ruined, the Lord Lieutenant and ‘ Lords Juſtices muſt have their Salaries; my Lords ‘ the Biſhops, whoſe Lands are ſet at a fourth Part ‘ Value, will be ſure of their Rents and their Fines; ‘ my Lords the Judges, and thoſe of other Employ- ‘ ments in the Courts, muſt likewiſe have their Sala- ‘ ries; the Gentlemen of the Revenue will pay them- ‘ ſelves; and as to the Officers of the Army, the Con- ‘ ſequences of not paying them are obvious enough; ‘ nay, ſo far will thoſe Perſons I have already men- ‘ tioned be from ſuffering, that, on the conttary, their ‘ Revenues being no way leſſened by the Fall of Mo- ‘ ney, and the Prices of all Commodities conſiderably ‘ ſunk thereby, they muſt be great Gainers: There- ‘ fore, Gentlemen, I do intreat you, that, as long as ‘ you live, you will look upon all Perſons who are for ‘ lowering the Gold, or any other Coin, as no Friends ‘ to this poor Kingdom, but ſuch who find their pri- ‘ vate Account in what will be moſt detrimental to ‘ Ireland. And as the Abſentees are, in the ſtrongeſt ‘ Views, our greateſt Enemies, firſt, by conſuming ‘ above one half of the Rents of this Nation abroad; ‘ and, ſecondly, by turning the Weight, by their Ab- ‘ ſence, ſo much on the Popiſh Side, by weakening ‘ the Proteſtant Intereſt; can there be a greater Folly ‘ than to pave a Bridge of Gold at your own Expence, ‘ to ſupport them in their Luxury and Vanity abroad, ‘ while hundreds of thouſands are ſtarving at home for ‘ want of Employment?’

Edinburgh, April 29. We are told, that George Robertſon, ſome time Stabler at Briſtow-port, and who lately made the ſurpriſing Eſcape while under Sentence of Death, was, on Tueſday Night laſt, at a certain Houſe in the Neighbourhood of this City; and being talk'd to by the Landlord touching the Riſque he run by his Imprudence, and that, if he was apprehended, he would ſuffer unpitied, or as a Madman, anſwered, That as he thought himſelf indiſpenſibly bound to pay the laſt Duties to his dearly-beloved Andrew Wilſon, by accompanying his Funerals, he had been hitherto detained in the Country; but that he was now determined to ſteer another Courſe very ſoon; however, that he had laid his Account not to be hanged, —— pointing to ſome Weapons he had about him.

Derby, April 29. On Saturday laſt in the Afternoon the following melancholy Accident happened at the White-Lyon Inn in this Town, viz. ſoon after Dinner, a Trooper in General Wade's own Troop, who quartered there, ſeeing a Pair of Piſtols lying upon the Table (which belonged to a Gentleman who was upon a Journey) took one of them up, and taking the Ramrod out, put it into the Barrel, to ſee if it was charged, and, upon Trial, thought it was not, the Ramrod not reaching the Top of the Barrel, having been lately broke; but he was too ſoon convinced of his Miſtake, for cocking the Piſtol to ſtrike Fire, it diſcharged a Bullet, which unfortunately went thro' the upper Part of another Trooper's Thigh that quartered there, who, notwithſtanding all the Care of his Surgeons, died on Monday in the Afternoon. He had been in the Service many Years, and was a Man of a peaceable and quiet Diſpoſition. He was ſenſible to his laſt Minute, deſired thoſe about him to pray for him, and freely forgave the Man who ſhot him. On Tueſday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on his Body, and brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death. And the ſame Evening he was buried in a handſome military Manner.

Northampton, May 3. On the Arrival of the News at this Town of the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs of Saxe Gotha, Sir Thomas Samwell, and Sir Arthur Heſilrige, Barts. and divers other neighbouring Gentlemen, with the Officers of the Hon. General Evans's Regiment of Horſe quarter'd here, met at the George Inn, and the Soldiers being drawn up, fired three ſeveral Vollies, and each Troop had a Guinea given to drink the Healths of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, together with thoſe of the King, Queen, and the reſt of the Royal Family. After which, the Evening was concluded with Loyal Healths, and other Demonſtrations of Joy on that happy Occaſion.

LONDON.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill for naturalizing her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales; a Bill for the better lighting the Streets of London; another for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, and for licenſing the ſame, &c. And, at the ſame time, the Prince and Princeſs of Wales ſat on the Left Hand of his Majeſty, when ſeated on the Throne.

The ſame Day the Marquis of Caernarvan kiſſed the Prince of Wales's Hand, on his being appointed his Royal Highneſs's Maſter of the Horſe.

Yeſterday Se'nnight the Mate of the King's Smack that cruizes near Sunderland, called to a Veſſel to come to, ſuſpecting there were Run Goods on Board; but the Men in the Veſſel not obeying him, he fir'd in upon them, and ſhot one of them dead. The Mate was carried before Juſtice Robinſon, who after examining into the Affair, committed him to Durham Gaol.

Laſt Week a dreadful Fire happened at New Alsford, which conſum'd great Part of the Town.

They write from Glouceſter, that laſt Thurſday Morning, upon the Arrival of the News of the Prince of Wales's Marriage, all the Bells in that City were rung, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 147 1-half. India 174 3-4ths. South Sea 97 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 110 1-half to 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 104 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 108. London-Aſſurance 14 to 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. 2s. to 4s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 7s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5l. 14s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 7l. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 6 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 3s. Prem. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 114.

Cuſtom-houſe, London, 22d April 1735.

For SALE.

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Wedneſday and Thurſday the 5th and 6th Days of May 1736, *at* 3 *o'Cock in the Afternoon of the ſame Days, will be put up to Sale by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Linnen, Snuff, Woollen Goods, Grocery Ware, Skins, Drugs, Prints, Pictures, Braſs, Shruff, Decay'd Wines, Arrack, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Water, Tobacco, Cryſtal Stones, India prohibited Goods, to be Exported, and ſeveral Sorts of other Goods and Wares.*

To be ſeen at the King's Ware-houſe on Monday the 3*d, and Tueſday the* 4*th Days of May next, from* 8 *to* 12 *in the Forenoon, and from* 3 *till* 5 *in the Afternoon of the ſame Days, and on Wedneſday Morning before the Sale.*

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price SIX-PENCE]

AN ODE. Sacred to the Nuptials of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales. By Mr. Odell.

Printed for Meſſ. Fox, at the Half-Moon and Seven Stars in Weſtminſter-hall; and ſold by T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

The GRAND SPECIFICK *for Cleanſing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

A Medicine that hath gain'd ſo much Reputation, for theſe many Years it has been publiſh'd, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Caſes, has at all hinder'd the juſt Reputation this firſt and only Specifick, for theſe Purpoſes, hath and does obtain, by its moſt noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as abſolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, ſafely and ſpeedily, all the Relicts of ſecret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unſkilfully prepared Mercurials, Gleets or Weakneſſes, thro' tedious or ill manag'd Cures of the Venereal Diſeaſe; or from Self-pollution, inordinate Coition, &c.

Alſo any Weakneſſes of the Veſſels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever ſo long ſtanding; which Reliefs and Ailments are, in Part, diſcovered by theſe following Symptoms, viz. Weakneſs and Pain in the Back, a Sharpneſs in the Urine, its ſtrong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in ſome, too frequent Occaſion to make it.

This noble Specifick is alſo of ſingular and very extraordinary Uſe and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even ſmall Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obſtructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whoſe Caſe has ſo often been mentioned in this Advertiſement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an inſupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a ſhort Continuance of it.

It alſo ſtrengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Veſſels, confirms the Parts, bringing them into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleaſant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reaſon of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Caſes above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in moſt Caſes, is ſufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will ſee by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-ſhop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury in the Poultry.

LONDON: Printed for T. Cooper, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*